

# Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 2.

SAUCELITO: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1872.

NO. 15.

## Saucelito Weekly Herald.

Published Every Saturday,  
AT SAUCELITO, MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.  
THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25 cents per month, or \$2.50 per year.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING—One inch of space one  
time, \$1.00, or \$2.50 per month.

### AGENTS OF THE HERALD.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents of this  
paper:

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| A. F. Hinman.....    | San Rafael |
| W. Dutton.....       | Tomas      |
| Battis & Co.....     | Bollinas   |
| Wm. Friedlander..... | Olema      |
| E. Jackson.....      | Nicasio    |

SAUCELITO, . . . . Saturday, September 14th

### CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM.

Considerable interest was manifested several years ago in the reported discovery of petroleum and the sinking of oil wells in Santa Barbara county. The operations of the companies engaged in this work attracted much attention, and there was promise of great results; but lately nothing has been heard of the subject, and consequently there are many who suppose that the whole enterprise has proved a failure. This is not the fact. Two weeks ago we had the pleasure of an interview with T. R. Bard, Esq., of San Buenaventura, who is the acting agent of the land and oil companies in which Col. Thomas A. Scott and other Eastern capitalists are interested. From him we learned many interesting facts concerning the business under his charge. The oil wells are located in the Ojai mountain, which is partly on the Ojai ranch and partly on the lands of the ex-Mission of San Buenaventura, in Santa Barbara county, and within the boundary of the new county of Ventura (not yet organized).

The existence of the mineral oil was first discovered by prospecting large deposits of asphaltum, which are found on the sides of the mountain. It was assumed as an hypothesis for experimental working that these deposits were created by a flow of oil, hardened and condensed by contact with the air and sunlight. It was also assumed that the stratification of the underlying rock was continuous and regular through the mountain, from side to side. Hence it was supposed that the oil escaped perpendicularly through fissures from the depths below. Wells were bored alongside the beds of asphaltum, and at a short distance from the surface flowing oil was obtained. This encouraged the companies to proceed and sink still deeper. Well after well was sunk, but the deeper they went the less oil they obtained. They found apparently that all the oil was near the surface. Finally tunnels were drifted into the bank, and here they succeeded better, finding as they entered on a given plane a regular and even flow. Later and more carefully considered geological examinations, aided by the experiments made, show that they have been working on a false theory all the time. The strata which underlie the natural escape of the oil on either side sink to the north from the south side, and to the south from the north side, forming within the mountain a vast reservoir. The rock has been broken in the middle and each side tipped up and outward. Hence it must be that the oil arises at the bottom of this reservoir under the centre of the mountain, permeates the material that fills it, and escapes over the top of the sides of the natural basin. It follows, therefore, that in sinking perpendicularly at the point of escape, that work is being done outside of the deposit that is sought for. Tunneling at the point of escape also only provides exit for the natural overflow. Experiments will be made by tunneling lower down, and with the object of piercing the shell of rock that holds the oil. It is expected confidently that this plan will prove a success.

The wells of the California Petroleum Company produce about five barrels per day, besides a large wastage of worthless and crude matter. This product, as well as that of the Hayward & Coleman wells, is exclusively shipped to the Metropolitan Gas Company, of

San Francisco, where it is used for gas producing. The oil extracted by the Stanford Company is used for lubricating car journals on the railroads of this State, for which it is a superior article of commerce. If the experiments to be made prove entirely successful, further developments may be expected in other places where asphaltum is known to exist in large quantities.

### THE SWEET NOTE OF THE RIFLE IN ARIZONA.

The sweet note of the Henry rifle in the hands of the Apache fills the basin of the Gila with music fit to entrance the ears of Colyer and his sympathizers. The red innocents perhaps fail to get even with the white villains who have wickedly intruded into Arizona, but with the encouragement of the Indian Bureau, the masterly inactivity of Congress, and the helplessness of Crook, they relieve many of the pale faces from a life of toil and care. In one week nine white men have been killed and thirty head of cattle stolen. On the 27th ultimo, Lieut. B. T. Stewart and Corporal Black, of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, were killed, the former shot dead, the latter tortured to death. On the same day three Mexicans were shot dead near Camp Crittenden. About the same time—the precise day is not given in our telegrams—four Mexicans, who had been at work in Sonoita Valley, were ambushed and killed near Olabajas. Rillito, nine miles north of Tucson, the Territorial capital, San Xavier, nine miles south of Tucson, Agua Fria and Arivaca were all attacked within a few days, and at the latter place thirty head of cattle were obtained. The signal fires of the noble red men are frequently seen in the Dragoon Mountains, whence they rush down into the adjacent valleys whenever their spies indicate that there is a good chance for blood or plunder.

While our telegrams and letters are full of the exploits of the Apache, General Crook, whose hands are tied by the red tape at Washington, is compelled to remain quietly in his quarters, shedding no blood, and doing nothing to disturb the relations of peace with the aborigines. Governor Safford has called on the people to resort to arms in self-defence, but the regular troops are soldiering in their camps. The Indian Bureau, with the Colyers and their cliques, and a Congress that does not know its duties or care to perform them, have reduced the American Government to this disgraceful condition, that for seven years the white citizens of Arizona have been systematically plundered and murdered by the Apaches; that for seven years no proper punishment has been inflicted for the systematic plunder and murder; that now, while the plunder and murder are in progress, the General stationed in the Territory is left without proper appropriations or sufficient men to enable him to defend the citizens; and that the Indian Bureau is crying out for peace, and declaring that everything will come out right if we only adhere to the policy of conciliation. The history of Arizona for the last seven years is a record of the most disgraceful inefficiency known to us in our history. A weak Government may be pardoned for failing to protect its citizens against a stronger one, or a strong one may be excused for failing to furnish protection in solitary cases where no outrage could be anticipated; but here we have systematic murder and plunder practiced for year after year, without provocation, on numerous citizens, by a few savages, while a Government of immense strength looks on with indifference.

### CANNING VEGETABLES.

An enterprising man has in Chicago a very large establishment for canning all sorts of fruit and vegetables, and for making vinegar and pickling cucumbers. He employs 300 hands; about one-third are little girls. Included in his productions are sauces, catsups, jellies and syrups. Every day in the season of greatest activity, over 5,000 cans are filled. The factory is in great measure supplied by the surplus from the city markets. The prices paid are low, but the market is relieved of over-

stocks; and producers are, on the average, better paid than formerly.

The farmers of McHenry County, seeing the advantages, determined to bring them nearer home. They induced Mr. Archdeacon to establish a branch in their agricultural centre. The Agricultural Society erected buildings that cover an acre of ground. The factory is now in full operation, and it has made a complete revolution in the counties around. 500 acres of cucumbers, 75 acres of sweet corn, 50 acres of tomatoes, hundreds of acres of fruits, peas, string beans, horseradishes, etc., are put in requisition to supply the Institution. Fully ten times the former employment is given to the industry; and in the gathering season, the fields are covered with little folks engaged in wholesome labor, and in forming habits of economy. It is observed that health is much improved by the free use of vegetable food in Summer and Winter, especially among the children. Farmers deliver to the factory at the following prices in cash, viz: Cucumbers, 62½ cts. a bushel, tomatoes, 35 cts., sweet corn, 30 cts. for 100 ears. This serves to convey an idea of how it pays the farmer. By adding supplemental branches, such as making vinegar, packages of wood and tin, apples, butter, preserves, etc., the factory is kept in full operation for ten months in the year. The pickles alone furnish a car load every day for the market of Chicago. The two factories give employment to 1,000 hands. During the season 15,000 gallons of vinegar are used every day. A large proportion of the pickles is put up in small kits for family use. Pine wood is used, coated with a patent material impervious to acids. The capital kept active is \$200,000. Printing labels etc., cost \$400 a month, and the same sum for empty boxes for packing cans etc. 500,000 tin cans are used in a year.

We give this description, condensed from the *Prarie Farmer*, as a study for the contemplation of farmers in California. To perfect our civilization and to make our rural districts inviting to emigration from countries where homes are made happy by thrift of industry California sadly needs such institutions as the vegetable canning establishment at Crystal Lake, Illinois.

Our prices for land cannot be maintained on the profits of simple grain culture; nor can we be either thrifty or happy without some system of continuous occupation. More than half the fruit of California is lost for want of that Providence which in seasons of plenty provides for seasons of scarcity. In Pennsylvania, every apple, pear, plum and cherry is turned to account by the factory system, which converts the surplus fruit into delicious preserves, such as the inimitable apple and pear butters (as they are called). Why do we not follow their example? will it not pay? Certainly it will. Have we not capital? undoubtedly we have. Have we not industry? No sabb. Why do not our agricultural societies move in so important a matter? Answer, perhaps horseracing overrules its consideration.

STATE PRISON CONTRACTS.—At the time of the last regular visit of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State to the State Prison at San Quentin, a contract was concluded between them and Stone & Hayden, for the services of the prisoners at the rate of forty cents per day. A stipulation was included to the effect that not less than 125 nor more than 250 should be employed and accounted for under the contract, and also, that either party may cancel the obligation by giving six months' notice to the other. The object of this last provision was to quiet public complaint that has been made against the price paid for labor by the contractors. It has been publicly claimed that higher rates should be paid and could be received. Now, if any one desires to take these men at higher wages they can do so and notice will be given to Stone & Hayden of the increased offer. The fact is that at forty cents a day only a small proportion of the prisoners can be kept at work. There are 963 in the prison.

While some of the different branches of trades are striving to have their hours of labor reduced and enforce the eight hour system, there are others who would be well satisfied could they obtain the boon of a ten or even a twelve hour system. The engineers on some of the locomotives in our State are compelled to run their engine seventeen hours out of twenty-four, and in some instances even as many as twenty-one hours. Though this is not of daily occurrence, yet it happens so often as to interfere seriously with their health and comfort.

The London cab drivers also seem to be sufferers by the long hours judging by the experience of one as published in an English paper:

"I got on this box at 8 o'clock this morning. I shall get off at half-past eleven to-night. I have had about half an hour for my meals. By the time I get home it will be nearly one. Am I then to tumble into bed like a brute? I want to wash myself, and I must have a bite of food, however paltry. Then when I get to bed I'm almost too tired to sleep. The rains all night seem to be in my hands, and 'Hold hard' is ringing in my ears. So you see, sir, when I'm not fishing I'm mending nets. Then I must be up at six o'clock to get ready to begin again. It's no use a lot of lords and gents legislating for us if we don't legislate for ourselves. For I've been a coachman these forty-two years, and I'm used to it; but the long hours kill some of the young'uns."

A CALL has been made for a convention of delegates from the several townships of Supervisor District No. 2, to meet at Olema on the twenty-fifth of this month. The primary elections will be held at the polling places on the twenty-first. The advertisement containing the published call is to be found in another column. We regard this action of the people as eminently right and appropriate to the present wants of our county. The delegates will be elected regardless of party politics, and it is hoped thereby to subserve our best interests. Only by such means can our district safely entrust its interests in the hands of a Supervisor.

### OUR FAIR.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Petaluma, September 12th, 1872.—The sixth annual Fair of the Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Society is in progress this week, and is in nearly every respect, like each Fair which has preceded it, a little better than the last. This is one of the richest sections of the State, and the superiority of its soil and climate seem fully equalled by the enterprise of its leading citizens. Thus, while no district can show a better record of crops for a succession of years, this can also boast several of the largest and finest studs of thoroughbred and graded stock to be found on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Redmond's ranch, of your own county, has the finest Durham bull and collection of Durham stock in the State. Rose, of Lakeville, can say the same for the Devon stock, and several other gentlemen of Marin exhibit fine Durhams and Alderneys. This year has been one of misfortune and partial failure of crops for Sonoma and Marin counties, yet the trophies of mechanics and tillage exhibited at this annual gathering of the Society show an increase of effort and accomplishment—a steady advance all along the line of industrial prosperity. Among the many beautiful articles in the

### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Is a pastoral scene, by Miss Aggie Redmond, of Novato, an exquisite pencil drawing, which attracts much attention and is deservedly praised.

Miss Nellie Jones, of San Antonio, has two pretty pencil drawings—a vase of flowers and a basket of fruit.

Miss Aggie Redmond also exhibits a handsome afghan and a beautiful worsted and bead piano-stool cover.

### IN THE SOUTH WING.

L. C. Mallot, of Punta Reyes, exhibits a barrel and half-barrel of packed butter.

P. J. Murphy, of Nicasio, a half-dozen cheese.

### AND AT THE STOCK YARDS.

G. Watson has a Durham bull, one year old, "Dick." J. B. Redmond, of Novato, exhibits his superb Durham stock, which has already a name over the entire Coast, and is considered unequalled in many respects. His list comprises the famous Durham bull entered as "Lollo Rooth;" cow "Novato Queen;" cow, three years old, "Bertha XXVIII;" two year old cow "Bertha XXIX;" cow, one year old, "Novato Queen I;" calf "Bertha XXXI;" bull calf "Victor;" bull calf "Prime Minister."

O. Hubbell, one Durham bull, "Harrold," two years old.

O. Allen & Son, one Durham yearling, "Nymph VI."

Horse races have had their usual share of attention at this Fair; and, though there have been none of the worst features of jockeying and tricks sometimes attendant, I still think there is room for improvement on this method of bringing out the merits of these noble animals. It is undeniable that the races connected with our agricultural exhibitions lower their tone and detract from their influence for good.



**LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.**

**OUR ROMANTIC CLAM-BAKERS.** A PERILOUS ADVENTURE; RESCUE OF FIVE SMALL CHILDREN AND A FAINTING "SALT" FROM A WATERY GRAVE. MODESTY FORBIDS THE RESCUE OF A DROWNING MAN.

The clam-bakers of San Francisco often seek our friendly shores to enjoy "to the full" and for their "stomach's sake" a rural clam-bake on the classic shores of Old Sausalito. Once before, yes, twice before we have chronicled their adventures—now we have enough for a book, but must condense.

The Ira Marden and Frederick W. Myrick party, the "old crowd," including Edward Bosqui (well-known to fame), J. W. H. Campbell, (new to fame, but famous), S. P. Holden, Esq., (comment superfluous), and other famous individuals, among whom were many ladies—

"As fair as the lily—" gave one of their most entertaining parties on the beach last Saturday. Clams were abundant—but that is old!

Having landed from the yacht in which they had crossed the "briny" they found awaiting them guests who had come over on the *Princess*. The graceful and accomplished purveyor of the Occidental, who boasts that he is an old salt and can spin yarns "till you can't rest," he, with nre promising sponges of our Republic's greatest strength—the children of the Nineteenth Century, impatient at the delay in preparing the great sacrifice of clams, entered a row boat and trusted himself to the waves and his experience as a "salt." How they glided over the water was a caution to landmen; but soon the fierce tide was reached and white caps surrounded them in dismal array. Old Salt gave out and hoisted a signal of distress. It was a fearful sight—those helpless babes and that stout heart quailing before the storm and the weight of responsibility. It was only to see, to comprehend and to act. Myrick, Bosqui and Holden immediately jumped into a skiff and started off to the rescue with hearts palpitating and tremulous. Amatory thereof, we should say just Holden first fell into the water and then fell out again. The ladies of the party, stood on the shore wringing their hands and the clams—

"Baked faster and faster." At length with peril to their lives, bailing the old skiff with a Greeley hat, they succeeded in reaching the forlorn children and found the old salt fainting from the effects of superhuman exertions. Back to the shore—kisses and all that sort of thing, etc.

Then clams, baked to a turn—plenty and "good for sore eyes." There was a little private discussion among the married men over a bottle of cold tea, apart from the ladies. The gentlemanly and courteous representative of Parrott & Co., is a bachelor. He happened to fall in and break the current of ideas. He was badgered about his single condition and retorted that he had no faith in woman.

"Why," said he, "I'll bet a basket of champagne that those women there would see one of you fellows drown rather than go to help you."

This was said rather vexatiously; but the married men were ready to keep him at his word and they put their heads together.

It was finally agreed that Bosqui and Holden should strip off and go in bathing around the point. The bachelor was to take the ladies out rowing in a boat. The sequel will tell the plot.

While merrily moving over the waters of the bay, a strange and terrible cry was heard that caused the blood to curdle in the veins of all who heard it.

"Help! Help!" and two naked arms were seen extending frantically above the waves at a distance. It was poor Holden sinking and gulping and drowning.

Horror seized upon the spectators. Bosqui was seen splashing the water aloft in his eager haste to save his friend.

"Oh! what can we do? He will drown! Oh! dear! what can we do? what can we do?" Such were the cries from the ladies in the boat.

The bachelor, very coolly and with perfect presence of mind, told the ladies that something must be done immediately, for poor Bosqui might not be able to get Holden safely ashore without assistance.

"Ladies," said he, "this is a case of life or death. If we wish to save his life, we must row immediately to him. But—but—you know, he is not in a very presentable condition. We might row ashore and let you ladies get out, and then I could row back to him; but then he may drown while we delay. Ladies—say, what shall we do?"

"Oh, dear! Oh! Isn't it dreadful! But we can't take him in the boat this way—Oh, no! we can't do it! It would be awful! Oh! take us ashore! take us ashore! quick! quick!—Mr. Bosqui will save him! Oh, take us ashore!"

The cool bachelor rowed calmly back to the beach while the two struggling men were fighting death in the remorseless depths. The ladies wept and sobbed and cried aloud and begged for mercy. Finally they landed.

"Oh, hurry! back now! Do hurry and save Mr. Holden! Oh, what will his poor wife say? And if he should drown! Oh, dear! oh, dear!"

The bachelor broke out into an inhuman laugh.

The ladies wiped their eyes with the strings of their sun bonnets, and stood aghast.

"I've won the bet—a champagne supper, ladies. I knew you would let a poor fellow drown, and I was right."

They looked out on the bay and there were two brave swimmers making for the shore as manfully as though nothing had happened. They were soon around the point, and dressing and swearing a little, because they had lost the bet. It was too bad, ladies, to be caught by the ruse.

Other incidents occurred that day, but we have "let out" enough. Going home, the old "salt" of the Occidental braced up against his fainting spell by administering liberal doses of good, stimulating medicine. He wasn't faint, if he was limp, when he stepped ashore at Meigg's Wharf.

Clam-bakers, our reporter is always stationed behind that old shed, and has a weather eye open for landmen.

**TRAILING A CONFIDENCE MAN.**—A week ago last Monday a man came over from San Francisco, and hired the best horse and buggy he could obtain at the Sausalito Livery Stable. He said he was an insurance agent, and was going to the paper mills to be gone a few days only. The proprietors of the stable waited patiently for the return of their property, until Friday, when Luke was sent off to reconnoiter. Proceeding as far north as Point Reyes, he found out that his man had gone up the coast in. definitely. Returning to this place, he was again ordered to follow the fugitive, even if he had to go to Oregon to capture him, or if it took "all summer." Luke is off on the trail.

**THE OLEMA BRANCH ROAD.**—S. P. Taylor, in a card dated at San Rafael, addresses the people of Marin county, as follows:

"It has been currently reported, as I understand, that if the people of Marin county vote a subsidy of \$325,000 to the North Pacific Coast Railroad, Company that it would not build the branch road from San Rafael to Olema as it proposes.

"In order, therefore, to disabuse the minds of any who may give heed to such reports, I assert that the main purpose of the Messrs. Shafter, Howard and myself in advocating said subsidy is to run a branch of said road to Olema.

"And I assure the citizens of Marin county that if the subsidy asked for by the Company is voted for by the people, that said branch road will be built."

**A MILE A MINUTE.**—Our Sausalito speed programme is something truly wonderful. "Jim" alias "Nigger Jim", a Portuguese, who is variously denominated a Spaniard and a Kanaka—more disgrace to those who call him names than to him—made a bet of ten dollars last Sunday that Manuel Joseph's mustang could run a mile a minute. Manuel swore that he had run him eight miles in seven minutes and a half! Twenty dollars were put up on the bet against the ten and "Manuel" and "Jim" agreed to "go in as parads." "The race is not always to the swift," so "Jim" lost. The mustang is said to have made the mile in 2:30. They will try it again.

**WARM WEATHER.**—Visitors from San Francisco during the past week have been surprised to note the great difference in the temperature experienced on the two sides of the bay. Here we have been enjoying warm weather with a beautiful scene spread out before us of placid waters, and mountains enveloped in a delightful haze, while out on the bay of San Francisco we see the white caps tossing and the sails bending before the breeze.

**PERSONAL.**—Senator Cole visited Sausalito and the Reed Ranch last Wednesday in company with T. B. Valentine, Esq., of San Francisco. Louis R. Lull, Esq., Secretary of the Society of California Pioneers, paid us a visit on Thursday last. We passed a pleasant hour chatting by the sea-side and calling up memories of old 49'ers.

**THE WARDEN'S MANSION.**—The new building being erected at the State Prison for the occupancy of Lieut. Governor Pasheco, is rapidly approaching completion.

**SCHOOL OPENING.**—The public school in Sausalito opened after a long vacation last Monday with forty-seven scholars.

**DROWNED.**—Thomas Varden, a boarder at the Railroad Restaurant, in this city, was drowned last Wednesday.

**ON THE WAYS.**—The schooner *Martha Elizabeth* is on the ways at Old Sausalito for repairs.

**A CORN SALVE MAN** extols his salve as the "best," in fact, its drawing properties are so powerful, that it is bound to take the corn off if it ever has to bring the toe with it. His cough mixture, he says, is "sure pop," for if a man takes one dose he will never cough again.

**THE shoemakers of Devonshire, England,** are on a strike for an advance of fifteen per cent. on their wages. It seems that they are more liberal than the man who was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations, as they are willing to sacrifice their wives and children, as well. At one of their meetings it was resolved to hold out for the advance, even if they had to send their wives and children to the work-house.

**GOOD CHANCE.**—The *Atlanche*, published at Silver City, Idaho, says that miners are so scarce that some of the mines are compelled to work short-handed, and adds: "With the operations that are going on in South Mountain, and the additional force that will soon be required in many of the mines here, it is estimated that at least seventy-five more good miners could obtain steady employment. Underground miners receive \$4 per day."

**SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.**

**This week ends the Horticultural Fair.**

**EX-MAYOR SELBY** has gone to the East on a visit.

**A GARROTTER** was shot in the leg by a benevolent person, who then let him depart in peace.

**THE Second Brigade** was reviewed by Gov. Booth on Monday, the anniversary of the admission of California.

**MICHAEL MULCAHY**, who has lately figured in a number of rows, attempted suicide several times in the City Prison.

**THE Duke of Saxe** and his brother, Prince Philippe, passed through this city on Tuesday, on their way round the world.

**HON. EDWARD TOMPKINS**, who had been claimed as a Greeleyite, addressed a large Grant and Wilson meeting on Monday.

**THE great horses "Goldsmith Maid"** and "Lucy," about whom so much stir has been made, arrived in Sacramento on Thursday.

**L. L. ROBINSON**, the business manager of the late F. L. A. Pioche, was allowed four months leave of absence, on account of ill health, by Judge Reardon, in the examination into the estate.

**THE second trial of Laura D. Fair**, for the murder of A. P. Crittenden, was commenced on Monday, under Judge Reardon. Messrs. Quint and Curtis represented Mrs. Fair, and Judge Campbell and District Attorney Murphy the people. The week was taken up in procuring jurors.

**PACIFIC SLOPE.**

**PORTLAND, Oregon**, is to have a street railroad.

**FRESH gold discoveries** in Tuolumne recall the days of '49.

**THE San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society** are now holding their Fair.

**RECENT advices from Arizona** give accounts of more murders by Apaches.

**SEVERAL men** were severely injured by the fall of a scaffolding in Santa Rosa.

**THE wheat yield of the San Joaquin Valley** amounts to 10,461,750 bushels.

**THE Indian troubles in southern Utah** were caused by the lack of food in the Reservation.

**A TUNNEL** is proposed through the foot-hills at Oakland, to get at the newly discovered coal fields.

**A MAN** afflicted with delirium tremens fell under a stage at Silver Creek, Nevada, and then, after getting lost in the mountains, died.

**THE California Pacific Railroad**, between Sacramento and Vallejo, is being rapidly repaired, so that it may be in readiness for the State Fair.

**SEVEN inches of rain** fell in less than twelve hours at Camp McDowell, Arizona, raising a flood which destroyed a great deal of Government property.

**MEMORANDUM.**

**EDITOR HERALD:** The other day, while on the wharf at Sausalito with note book, field glass and pencil in hand, we saw the Government steamer *McPherson* making for Point Blunt, Angel Island, with what appeared to be a regiment of infantry, but on inquiry found it to be only four companies of infantry from Arizona, in command of Colonel O'Brien, 21st Infantry, who, by the way, is a gentleman of culture and a fine specimen of the American soldier, and one who rendered very valuable services during the war, as a cavalry staff officer, with several of our best cavalry Generals.

The officers certainly deserve great credit for the fine appearance of their men, as well as for the strength of their companies, showing very little, if any, desertion during this long tour of duty in Arizona. Colonel Mizner, of the 12th Infantry, also arrived on the *Newbern*, and is to command Point Blunt, Angel Island. General Willcox is en route to Fort Whipple, Arizona, in connection with some Indian affairs. "OLD CINCH."

**O'Conor Still Declines.**

**New York, September 12th.**—The announcement that O'Conor had accepted the Louisville nomination is incorrect.

In reply to Moreau's speech urging his acceptance, O'Conor presented a long address, in which he reiterated his peculiar views upon the practice of politicians of nominating candidates upon a set platform, and says that he regards the Baltimore nominations as exhibiting in their climax the vices of the nomination system, with its pledges and platforms. Shocking to honest pride and pure morals is the career of bargaining which is now generally required to precede such nominations. He expresses regret that the Convention should have adjourned without naming, or even suggesting any other candidate, but repudiates the idea that his failure to accept the nomination will leave Democrats dissatisfied with the Baltimore coalition, without power to rectify their protest against it. He thinks there is yet plenty of time to organize and unite for action against the Baltimore action.

He concludes: "I know your Convention has prescribed to me no tests, but in conformity with usages now to be departed from, request me to accept the nomination and become a candidate. As I have said from the beginning, I must say I cannot."

Moreau, in reply, declined to accept this decision as final, and informed O'Conor that they still regard him as their candidate, and would support him at the polls.

**SMITH D. TOWNE**, the old pioneer druggist of Sonoma county, begs to thank his patrons of this and adjoining counties for their confidence and liberal patronage, extended to him during the last sixteen years, at his old stand, Phoenix Block, Petaluma, and wishes to inform them that on or about the 1st day of September next he will remove his stock "immediately next door above the old stand," where he has fitted up one of the most elegant and complete Drug and Seed Stores in this State. Having added largely to his stock, in all its varied departments of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Seeds, etc., together with a superior selection of fine old Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Bitters, etc., which he makes a specialty and warrants for purity and adaptation to the requirements of the invalid. With these new facilities he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage. An inspection of his new store, his goods and prices, is respectfully solicited.

**GET THE SAUSALITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS**—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

**TABLE OF DISTANCES**

**From Sausalito, as Traveled, at Present.**

| Miles.                    | Miles.                       |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| To San Francisco . . . 6  | To Tennessee Valley . . 3    |
| " Reed Ranch . . . 6      | " the Lighthouse . . . 3 1/2 |
| " San Rafael . . . 12 1/2 | " Olema . . . 30             |
| " Bolinas . . . 23        | " Petaluma . . . 31          |

We understand that the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company are now prepared to sell Villa Lots and Residences, also Business Places, giving a perfect title, free from all incumbrances, on most reasonable terms.

**NOTICE.**—The old Sausalito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, or moderate terms, with perfect title.

**New Advertisements.**

**PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.**

**SUPERVISOR DISTRICT No. 2.**

**THE ELECTORS OF SUPERVISOR DISTRICT No. 2** are hereby requested to hold Primary Meetings in their respective precincts.

**On Saturday, September 21st, 1879.**

For the purpose of electing Delegates to a Convention to be held in the town of Olema.

**On Wednesday, September 25th, 1879.**

To nominate a candidate for Supervisor in said District.

The number of Delegates to which each precinct will be entitled will be as follows: One delegate for the precinct, and one delegate for each 20 votes cast therein at the last general election, and one for a fractional part of 20 votes over 10, which gives the following apportionment:

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Nicasio . . . 5     | Bolinas . . . 6    |
| Point Reyes . . . 3 | Richardson . . . 4 |
| Olema . . . 5       | Reed Ranch . . . 4 |

sep14 By Order.

**Sausalito Land and Ferry Company.**—Location of Works and Property, Sausalito, Marin county, State of California.—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the tenth (10th) day of September, A. D. 1879, an assessment of Four (\$4) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, not the property of the Company, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the Twelfth (12th) day of October, A. D. 1879, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the Twenty-ninth (29th) day of October, A. D. 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. H. SAYRE, Secretary. Office—Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. sep14-1d

**PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.**

**U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express**

**LEAVES OLEMA, BOLINAS and Woodville, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, connecting with 2:30 o'clock Boat.**  
Returning—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.

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au31 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

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**FOR RENT.**

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**ABSTRACT OF TITLE AND CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH TO LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.**

**HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF** the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUSALITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch. W. H. J. BROOKS, je15-1f 621 Clay street, San Francisco.

**MONEY BORROWERS** are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 8 years, optional with the borrower, at lowest rates; interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of wines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairying and stock raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans will have same advanced to them, and charged out of their loans when consummated. **FARM OWNERS** wishing to sell their land and improvements, together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready money to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to S. P. WHITMAN, 313 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco.



## AGRICULTURAL.

### The Harvest in England.

The London News of August 17th, says: Harvesting operations have begun in Nottinghamshire. Farmers are aware of the necessity of procuring every mechanical means and appliance that can economize labor, and agricultural machinists are having a busy time of it. The expense of getting in the harvest is proving a serious matter, the price of contract work and day work being much above the average. One pound per acre is being given in many cases for cutting a good wheat crop, and a laboring man to assist in housing the corn receives in some cases 25s. per week, besides bed and board. So precarious has the weather been that the hay harvest is not yet gathered, and hands have generally been so scarce that even the turnips are not yet all singled. There is scarcely an Irish reaper to be seen, where there used to be scores. The potato disease has appeared in many parts of Notts, especially in the north. Upon many farms in Cambridgeshire the wheat crops are not only good, but excellent. It is true that a large number are laid from the abundance of rain. These are not so fine nor so plump in the kernel as standing crops, the latter producing stouter straw, larger and longer ears, and plumper kernels. The prevalence of rainy weather has had an injurious effect, and prevented much corn from being cut and carted. This applies particularly to the Fens, where harvest operations have been much impeded. The yield will be good and the grain of fine quality, but at present in the Fen districts little has been cut, and none threshed. It is said that blight has made its appearance, but the extent is inconsiderable. On the high lands harvest began a week ago, and most of the corn has been housed. The barley in the Fens, as well as upon the high lands, is superior; plenty on the land, the ears of good length, and the kernels plump. Many barley crops are already so ripe that, had the weather permitted, they would have been cut by this time. Oats were cut at the beginning of the month, and fine crops they were. Rye was cut about the middle of July, and collected has been threshed. Beans, in the main, are well podded and give prospect of profitable crops; the stems are tall, in some instances seven feet high. Peas are nearly cut, and yield well. The growth and success of root crops have been considerably impaired, owing to the rain. The potato crop gave much hope of being one of the best known; but within the last fortnight the potato herbage has shown proof of disease, which, upon examination, has been confirmed. A great many potatoes are affected and the malady seems daily growing worse. The holders of large plots are much concerned. The fruit crops are not so good as in previous years. There is a scarcity of all kinds of fruit, but vegetables are fine and plentiful, the showers having helped their growth and brought them to perfection.

It is well known that sows not unfrequently attack and devour their own young, or, if prevented from this, will not let down their milk, so that the young pigs necessarily die for want of nourishment. When this state of things is caused by a diseased condition of the uterus, it is said that the sow can be brought to terms by pouring a mixture of ten to twenty grains of spirits of camphor with one to three of tincture of opium into the ear. The sow will immediately lie down on the side of the ear to which the application was made, and remain quiet for several hours in this position without interfering with her pigs, and on recovery from the stupor will have lost her irritability in regard to them. The experiment has been tried in Germany hundreds of times, according to one of the agricultural journals, without any injurious effects. It is also said that the eating of pigs by the parent sow can be readily prevented by rubbing them all over with brandy, and making the same application about the nose of the sow herself.

**HOW TO START A CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY.**—A writer in the Albany Cultivator makes some good points upon this subject, which we copy for the advantage of our own farmers:

From every point of view the institution is a success, and both cheese and butter can be manufactured under the same roof. A ton of cheese, and 700 or 800 pounds of butter can be produced in twenty-four hours, all of which will find ready market at any large town or city. The business cannot be overdone, for cheese and butter are staple articles—essentials in every family—and there is little danger of producing too much, for our western frontier will consume vast quantities, and as yet can produce but little, owing to the scarcity of laborers.

The best way to start a butter or cheese factory is to call a meeting of the farmers in any given district and obtain some man who has had practical experience, who knows the business fully, and can give good instruction upon the location, the size of the building, the utensils required, etc., to speak to them on the subject. His expenses should be paid, and also his time, and the money will be well invested. Then let the farmers form a stock company, appoint a President and Directors, and subscribe for the stock; and when the buildings are erected and the needed machinery procured the farmers' wives and daughters will rejoice in a respite from heavy toil, and will look forward to the summer without groaning over the thought of being worked to death.

**HOW THE ENGLISH FATTEN FOWLS.**—Among the various modes of fattening fowls, which are from time to time presented to the public, none is more highly commended than the following, which is the method largely practiced in England, and, it is said, always with great economy and perfect success. In this method the custom is to put the fowls into coops as usual, but where they can get no gravel. Keep them in their feed boxes all the time, and also give them corn meal dough, well cooked, once a day. For drink give them fresh skimmed milk, with a sprinkling of charcoal, well pulverized, in it. Fed in this way, it is said they will fatten nicely in from ten to twelve days. If kept beyond that time, it is customary to furnish them with gravel to prevent them from falling away. One extensive English fowl breeder states that he has tried this method for years, and has never known it to fail. In this method, as in all others, it is, of course, necessary, that the fowls should occupy coops protected from cold, and kept perfectly clean and dry.

The Ohio Farmer says more injury is done to carriages by greasing too plentifully than the reverse. Tallow is recommended as a better lubricant than lard, for wood axle-trees, and castor oil for iron; lard is apt to penetrate the hub, and work its way out, around the tenons of the spokes and spoil the wheel. Just enough grease should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a light coating. To oil an iron, first wipe clean with a cloth with spirits of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is enough for the four.

**SETTING OUT AN ORCHARD.**—Let us impress upon every owner of an acre of ground, or even less, the great advantage of planting out fruit trees. Every fruit-bearing tree is worth more than ten times its cost in the intrinsic value of the land enhanced by its being planted out. It is an easy matter for every one intending to purchase trees to obtain catalogues from the numerous nurserymen whose advertisements are to be found in the agricultural and other papers, in which will be found the best varieties of each kind of fruit, large and small, and also ample instructions for planting for a succession in ripening, and the best manures suitable for them. It is a most important matter to obtain these from nurserymen of established reputation, for there can scarcely be anything more provoking than a disappointment, after patiently waiting for several years to enjoy the delicious fruit of your own planting, to find that you have been deceived, and that the trees planted upon you were either of inferior kinds to what you were led to expect, and which you had ordered, and were hardly worth to you the freightage to your place. As a general rule the tree-peddlers should be avoided; they are mostly men who buy up the refuse of the nurseries, and palm them off at as high or perhaps greater price than the best trees of the same varieties would be furnished you from the best established nurseries.

A recognized authority in fruit culture, Mr. Thomas, considers that in ordinary cases it will be found that stable manure will give the most satisfactory results—more especially if it is made the basis of a compost with peat, muck, or turf from old pastures, with a tenth or fifteenth of leached ashes, and half that of bone dust. If these are thoroughly mixed with the soil down to a depth of a foot or more by subsoiling, trench plowing, and harrowings, fine trees and excellent fruit may be confidently expected even on soils of naturally moderate fertility.

The following table may be found useful in planting out trees: An acre will contain twenty-seven trees if set forty feet apart; forty trees if twenty-five feet apart; sixty-nine if twenty-five feet; one hundred and eight if twenty feet; one hundred and ninety-three if fifteen feet; three hundred and two if twelve feet; four hundred and thirty-five if ten feet; six hundred and eighty if eight feet; one thousand two hundred and eight if six feet, and two thousand seven hundred and twenty if four feet apart. This calculation will answer for the large as well as the smaller varieties of fruit. Dig the holes for apples forty feet apart each way, six feet square and two feet deep, place the surface soil on one side and the subsoil on the other, mix the surface soil with an equal part of the above mixture, with this fill up the hole to the proper depth to receive the tree; examine the roots, and cut off any parts that might have been broken; smoothly insert the tree so as to stand in the same depth it did in the nursery.

The manuring for an acre of land for an orchard should consist of ten double-horse cart loads of marsh, river or creek mud; five double-horse cart loads of stable or barnyard manure; four bushels bone dust, one do. of plaster, and two do. salt. Mix well these ingredients together, and leave in bulk three weeks; then shovel up over, haul it on the ground, spread it evenly, and plow it in eight inches deep; let the subsoil plow follow the other, plow to the depth of six inches or more; this done, harrow and cross-harrow and roll, when your land will be fit to receive the trees. —Baltimore American.

**USEFUL TABLES.**—We clip the following tables for the benefit of our lady readers, and think they will prove useful where they have not scales handy. Allowance should be made for extraordinary dryness or excessive moisture of the articles needed:

| Weight and Measure.        |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Wheat flour.....           | 1 lb 3 ounces = 1 quart  |
| Indian meal.....           | 1 lb 3 ounces = 1 quart  |
| Butter, when sold.....     | 1 lb 10 ounces = 1 quart |
| Loaf sugar, broken.....    | 1 lb 10 ounces = 1 quart |
| White sugar, powdered..... | 1 lb 1 ounce = 1 quart   |
| Best brown sugar.....      | 1 lb 2 ounces = 1 quart  |
| Eggs.....                  | 10 eggs = 1 pound        |
| Flour.....                 | 8 quarts = 1 peck        |
| Flour.....                 | 4 pecks = 1 bushel       |

| Liquids, etc.                         |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Sixteen large tablespoonsful are..... | 1 pint          |
| Eight large tablespoonsful are.....   | 1 gill          |
| Four large tablespoonsful are.....    | 1 gill          |
| Two gills are.....                    | 1 pint          |
| Two pints are.....                    | 1 quart         |
| Four quarts are.....                  | 1 gallon        |
| A common-sized tumbler holds.....     | 1/2 pint        |
| A common-sized wine-glass is.....     | 1 gill          |
| A tea-cup is.....                     | 2 ozs.          |
| A large wine-glass is.....            | 6 ozs.          |
| A tablespoonful is.....               | 1/2 oz.         |
| Forty drops are equal to.....         | 1 teaspoonful   |
| Four teaspoonfuls are equal to.....   | 1 tablespoonful |

**TO START YOUNG CHICKS.**—The best way to give newly hatched chicks a start is to scald some corn meal and take some boiled rice, equal parts mixed. The little fellows will always pick at something white, so if they get a few grains of rice it sets them right on their trotters, all right. I have tried it for many years. Not one of my chickens has been out of sorts this spring. —Cor. Am. Rural Home.

### Electioneering in Georgia.

The Rome Ga., Commercial tells a good story on Dr. Powers, one of the candidates for sheriff of that county, to the effect that Powers lately stopped to talk with a man who, with his two daughters, was pulling fodder in a field on the roadside. The man wouldn't stop pulling fodder, and the doctor, in order to keep along side of him, commenced pulling the fodder in the row he was walking in. When he had got fairly settled down to it, the farmer says: "Excuse me a minute, white I step over to the house—you just knock along with the girls here," and he left. At this the girls just made the fodder fly. The going down their rows in double quick time. The doctor manfully went in, hand over hand, shook his coat and did his level best. He panted, he sweated, and yet he shoved along under the boiling sun, while the farmer was in his piazza with his pipe lit, taking it cool, and laughing in his sleeves. In about an hour he went out to the field and released the doctor. They say the doctor never hinted "Sheriff" to him, but jerked up his coat and left; and now he don't go in fodder fields for votes—he dodges 'em.

Doctor F. was the President of a Southern college who professed to be very grammatical in the use of his language, and therefore expected his pupils to be likewise. Playing-cards was strictly forbidden on the school premises, but as is always the case, this law is often violated by the students without being detected. A number of freshmen collected together in one of their number's room and were enjoying a good game of euchre, when a knock was heard at the door. "Who's there?" one exclaimed. "Me!" was the laconic reply. "Who's me?" "Professor F." "You lie! Ha, ha, ha! Professor F. wouldn't say me." He'd say, "I is I, sir." The old Professor turned his back and went off, knowing that they had him there.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A NEW ORLEANS thief recently sent back the stolen-clothing of an undersized citizen, with a note saying that he would wait for his victim to grow.

In Wallingford, Conn., during a shower a shaft of lightning struck a tree under which were four boys. Two of the lads were killed outright, one was rendered insensible, and the fourth, terribly frightened, ran to his home as quickly as he could. There was no mark on the tree showing the effect of the lightning except a small hole in the trunk near the ground.

A QUEEN incident happened in the Court House yard the other day. One of the little English sparrows was heard making a great noise in a tree and on investigation it was found that he was caught in the web of a huge spider who was attacking him while the bird's mate was flying around trying to beat back the insect. The bird was released. —Lexington (Ky.) Observer.

The Germans are taking quite an interest in boating-matters now, and it is likely that they will challenge the English and American crews before long. The German boats are built in Hamburg, and are very fine specimens of naval architecture. Each boat is provided with a large lantern, anchor, life-preservers, refrigerator for beer, and divers' boots, hooks, grapnel, etc.

The opening of a new cave in Yorkshire, England, is reported, called the Victoria Cave, which seems likely to develop some interesting geological discussions. Once within the cave, there were found bronze gilt brooches and finger rings, evidently of the ancient Roman period, and portions of bronze breast-plates, firmly soldered together. Deeper researches showed traces of still earlier occupation of the cave, and the prevailing belief among the scientific men is that it was occupied long anterior to the Adamic period.

A curious calculation has been made by an eccentric individual, well known in Paris for his peculiar antipathy to the fly. He collected 3,000 flies in a room measuring seventy cubic feet. On the floor he spread a pound of loaf sugar. At the end of four days he went to investigate the result of his experiment. There remained a teaspoonful of sugar. This statistician, therefore, calculates that, sugar being at the rate of thirteen cents per pound, a fly costs the country twenty cents from its birth to its demise, that is if fed on loaf sugar.

While Jonathan Goff and wife of Moosup were seated in their sitting room, with several friends from this city yesterday, Mrs. Goff laid her knitting work in her lap just as there came a vivid flash of lightning, accompanied by a heavy clap of thunder. She was seated by an open window, and almost immediately discovered one of her knitting needles broken into five pieces, and a part of the pieces scattered on the floor, and not one piece remaining in the work. She experienced no sensation from it except a slight numbness in one hand.

The Springfield Republican's Hartford correspondent tells this story: "A man died in Hartford of dysentery, Tuesday. His physician told the family that if the patient wanted ice they might let him have all he desired. They got some for him, telling him the doctor said he might have all he wanted; patient suggested that if it was all the same to them, he would prefer ice cream. His family thought there couldn't be much practical difference between ice and ice cream, and gave him all he wanted. He took three platesful, and sleeps with his fathers."

**EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.**—A shock of an earthquake was generally and distinctly felt at the Bridge of Allan on Aug. 16th. At that time a rumbling sound was heard, followed by an oscillation of the earth, which lasted two or three seconds. The walls of houses were shaken, and in some instance articles of furniture were slightly disturbed. The shock was more violent upon the hill than in the lower part of the village. In one of the upper houses the bells were set ringing, and the inmates being much alarmed hastened into the garden. It is said that at Dunblane the shock was more severe.

**CAUCUS.**—The word "caucus" is said to occur first in Gordon's History of the American Revolution, vol. I, p. 240, published in 1788. He says that more than fifty years previous to the time of his writing the father of Samuel Adams and some twenty others, from Boston, with several from the north end of the town, used to meet and make a caucus, etc. From the fact that the meetings were held in a part of the town where all shipbuilding was carried on, Mr. Pinckney in his vocabulary (Boston 1816), infers that caucus may have been a corruption of caulkers, the word meeting being understood. This derivation is the one commonly supposed to be correct. If it is not, the origin of the word cannot with certainty be traced.

**STABBING A GHOST.**—The journals of Vienna relate a mysterious occurrence which took place some nights back in the Imperial Palace, and which has not yet been cleared up. A sentry saw a female figure in a long white veil issue from the apartments of the late Archduchess Sophia. Being terrified he ran away, and informed the chamberlain, who, although disbelieving the story, caused the passages to be occupied. The next night the apparition was again seen by several persons, disappearing, however, almost immediately. But, on a subsequent occasion, another sentry of firmer nerves, on seeing the figure advancing toward him, barred the passage, on which the spectre fled, and the soldier, pursuing and overtaking it, prostrated it by a bayonet thrust through the back. Gendarmes came up at the moment, and discovered that the pretended ghost was a beardless young man, at first taken for a priest. He was mortally wounded. Since then the employees of the Court have maintained an absolute silence on the event, and the soldier has been put in prison and locked up in an isolated cell.

**THE DISCOVERY OF COFFEE.**—Toward the middle of the Fifteenth Century, a poor Arab was travelling through Abyssinia, and finding himself weak and weary from fatigue, he stopped near a grove. Then, being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut a tree which happened to be covered with dead berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveler discovered that the half burned berries were fragrant. He collected a number of these, and on crushing them with a stone he found their aroma increased to a great extent. While wondering at this he accidentally let fall the substance in a can which contained his scanty supply of water. Lo, what a miracle! The almost putrid liquid was instantly purified. He brought it to his lips; it was fresh and agreeable. In a moment after, the traveler had so far recovered strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and having arrived at Arden, in Arabia, he informed the mult of his discovery. That worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, who had been suffering for years from the influence of that poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries, and was so delighted with the recovery of his own vigor that in gratitude to the tree he called it *cafeh*, which in Arabic signifies force.

## SAUGELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

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W. H. TILLINGHAST, VICE PRESIDENT  
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On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 5:15 P. M.

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|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 10 A. M. | 11 A. M. |
| 12 M.    | 1 P. M.  |
| 2 P. M.  | 3 P. M.  |
| 4 P. M.  | 5 P. M.  |

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## TIED MOTHERS.

A little elbow leans upon your knee,  
Your tired knee, that has so much to bear;  
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly  
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair.  
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch  
Of warm, moist fingers, folding yours so tight;  
You do not prize this blessing over-much,  
You almost are too tired to pray to-night:

But it is blessedness! A year ago  
I did not see it as I do to-day—  
We are so dull and thankless, and too slow  
To catch the sunshine till it slips away.  
And now it seems surpassing strange to me,  
That, while I wore the badge of motherhood,  
I did not kiss more oft, and tenderly,  
The little child that brought me only good.

And if, some night when you sit down to rest,  
You miss this elbow from your tired knee,  
This restless, curling head from off your breast,  
This lying tongue that chatters constantly;  
If from your own dimpled hands had slipped,  
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again;  
If the white feet into their grave had tripped,  
I could not blame you for your heart-ache then!

I wonder so that mothers ever fret  
At little children clinging to their gown;  
Or that the foot-prints, when the days are wet,  
Are ever black enough to make them frown.  
If I could find a little muddy boot,  
Or cap, or jacket on my chamber floor;  
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,  
And hear its patter in my home once more;

If I could mend a broken cart to-day,  
To-morrow make a kite, to reach the sky—  
There is no woman in God's world could say  
She was more blissfully content than I.  
But ah! the dainty pillow next my own  
Is never ruffled by a shining head;  
My stinging birdling from its nest is flown;  
The little boy I used to kiss is dead!

## LOVE'S REASONS.

Why do I love my darling so?  
Good faith, my heart, I hardly know,  
I have such store of reasons;  
'Twould take me all a summer day—  
Nay, saying half that I could say  
Would fill the circling seasons.

Because her eyes are softly brown,  
My dove, who quietly hath flown  
To me as to her haven?  
Because her hair is soft, and laid  
Madonna-wise in simple braid,  
And jetty as the raven?

Because her lips are sweet to touch,  
Not chill, nor fiery overmuch,  
But softly warm as roses—  
Dear lips that chasten as they move,  
Lips that a man may dare to love,  
Till earthly love-time closes?

Because her hand is soft and white,  
Of touch so tender and so light,  
That where her slender finger  
Doth fall or move, the man to whom  
The guards of Eden whispered "Come,"  
Beneath its spell might linger?

Because her heart is woman-soft,  
So true, so tender, that I oft  
Do marvel that a treasure  
So rich, so rare, to me should fall,  
Whose soul desert—so small, so small—  
Is loving past all measure?

Because she has such store of moods,  
So archly smiles, so staidly broods,  
So lovingly caresses;  
So that my heart may never tire  
Of monotone, or more desire  
Than she, my love possesses?

Ah me! what know or what care I?  
Or what hath love to do with "why?"  
How simple is the reason!  
I love her—for she is my love,  
And shall while stars shall shine above,  
And season follow season.

## MAKE YOUR HOME BEAUTIFUL.

Make your home beautiful—bring to it flowers;  
Plant them around you to bud and to bloom;  
Let them give life to your loneliest hours—  
Let them bring light to enliven your gloom.  
Make your own world—one that never has sorrowed—  
Of music and sunshine, and gold summer air,  
A home-world, whose forehead care never has furrowed,  
One whose cheek of bright beauty shall ever be fair.

Make your home beautiful—gather the roses  
That heard up the sunshine with exquisite art;  
Perchance they may pour, as your darkness closes,  
That soft summer sunshine down into your heart.  
If you can do so, oh! make it an Eden  
Of beauty and gladness; remember, 'tis wise;  
I'll teach you to long for that home you are needing,  
That heaven of beauty beyond the blue skies.

Make home a hive, where all beautiful feelings  
Cluster like bees, and their honey-dew bring;  
Make it a temple of holy revelations,  
And love its bright angel with "shadowing wing."  
Then shall it be, when afar on life's billows,  
Wherever your tempest-tossed children are flung,  
They will long for the shades of the home weeping willows,  
And sing the sweet songs which their mothers had sung.

## ONLY A LOCK OF HAIR.

Only a day—and yet how long a story;  
Only a dream—and yet return it will;  
Only a curl from out the Auburn glory  
That crowned her head, now slumbering so still;  
Only a little life, and yet it led to heaven,  
The home that longer ones may never win;  
She had no wanderings to be forgiven  
Before the golden door could let her in.

A new steam drill, capable of boring a hole eight inches in diameter, has just been introduced in the anthracite regions by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. It will bore further in one day than a dozen men with the old drills could drill in a month.

## LOOSE THREADS.

What part of a ship is good for youngsters—The spanker.

To dispel darkness from about you, make light of your troubles.

What is taken from you before you get it?—Your photograph.

A pleasant kind of husbandry—Removing a widow's weeds.

One of the pleasures of life—Taking off new boots and putting on old slippers.

Why is a milkman like Pharaoh's daughter—Because he takes little profit out of the water.

The man who on his wedding-day starts as a lieutenant in the family will never get promoted.

A man who had a scolding wife thinks the "jaws of death" nothing compared to the "jaws of the living."

INFANTILE AVARICE.—"Grandpa, when are you going to die?" "Why, my dear?" "Cos ma says you are going to leave your money with we."

A WAG, on reading that in a certain engagement a Dey and two Knights were killed, remarked that it was killing time with an avengence.

A DIVINE, once praying, said, "O Lord, give unto us neither poverty or riches," and pausing a moment solemnly, he added, "especially poverty."

THE driver of a grocery cart, who let a basket of eggs fall, says "that truth squashed to earth may get up and git, but he'll be darned if eggs will."

THE Chicago invalid who was ordered to take three ounces of brandy a day, ciphers it into forty-eight drinks, counting sixteen drachms to the ounce.

A HORRID old bachelor, speaking of the ladies' fashions, says the people could get out of church a great deal better if there was not so much bustle at the door.

"SAY, Cesar Augustus, why are your legs like an organ-grinder?" "Don't know, Mr. Sugarloaf; why is they?" "Cos they carries a monkey about the streets!"

A YOUNG man having a late railroad disaster in mind, has broken his engagement with a young lady because she is negligent of her train, and does not mind her switch.

SOME one who prefers the old Saxon woman, says that "women is the last most perfect work of God—ladies are the productions of silk-worms, milliners, and dressing maids."

"I REALLY believe that your cousins will eat up everything we have got," said a careful spouse to her husband. "Oh, no, they won't dear," he replied, "they mean to drink part of it."

SETTLED.—"Bob, who was the first man?" asked one juvenile of another, the other day. "Why, Adam, of course," was the answer. "Well, who was the first woman?" "Why, Adam's mother, to be sure."

A BAND which serenaded a young married couple, in one of our suburban towns, the other evening, selected a peculiarly happy and flattering piece known as "The Monkey Married the Baboon's Sister."

THE following advertisement appeared in a recent issue of an English paper: "A clergyman wishes to exchange his two little girls (aged 7 and 7) either together or separately, for two boys. Address," etc.

THE man who returned his neighbor's borrowed umbrella, was seen a day or two ago walking in company with the young lady who passed a looking-glass without taking a peep. It is believed they are engaged.

SEEKING upon his wife's shoulder a large shawl pin, Mr. D. said, "In the military, eh, got to be a captain?" She instantly remarked, pointing to a third baby in her lap, "No, recruiting sergeant in the third infant-ry."

A LADY who passed a five cent piece in one of the horse cars in Boston was much confused by the wonderful gaze of the other passengers. The conductor examined the piece very carefully to satisfy himself that it was genuine.

A CONNECTICUT woman was presented from attending the funeral of her sister by the non-arrival on time of a lace handkerchief from New York. The brutality of the expressed company is severely commented on by the neighbors.

A WITNESS in describing certain events, said: "The person I saw at the head of the stairs was a man with one eye named Jacob Wilkins." "What was the name of the other eye?" spitefully asked the opposing counsel. The witness was disgusted at the levity of the audience.

WHY, EMILY, how do you do? Where have you been and what have you been doing since I saw you?" "I am very well, Julia. I celebrated my wedding last week." "Why, I didn't know you were married. How did you celebrate it?" "By marrying a blockhead."

"THERE is a divine law of compensation," said a reporter, mournfully; "I've lost my paper-weight, but some fellow keeps dropping pens on my desk; also," he added, "as soon as I finish writing out this good man's sermon, I can go down to the harbor and see about that yacht race."

THE Fort Wayne Sentinel makes the following cheerful announcement: "A coffin warehouse has been established on Wayne street in the rear of the Sentinel building. Any one feeling like attacking the editor will save his relatives trouble by coming around that way and selecting his box."

ACCORDING to the Journal the most polished man in Belfast, Maine, just now is a dry goods merchant whose wife undertook to bathe him all over with balsam for the rheumatism. After the job was well done, she looked at the label on the bottle and found it was furniture polish she had been using.

A venerable lady, wife of a celebrated physician in Boston, one day casting her eye out of the window, observed her husband in a funeral procession of one of his patients, at which she exclaimed, "I do wish my husband would keep away from such processions, it appears too much like a tailor carrying home his work."

A LADY who recently made a call at one of our most fashionable residences was somewhat astonished by the servant, a new importation, replying to her inquiry if the mistress of the house was at home. "Well, leddy, I donnaw, but yez can give me yer ticket (card), and I'll see if they'll be lettin' yer come into the parlors."

THE New York Sun's "John" reports the following conversation between himself and a travelling Briton: Says I, "Where are you going?" Said he, "To hide a hoe." Said I, "What are you going to hide a hoe for?" Said he, "I didn't say hide a hoe, I said hide a hoe." Says I, "Spell it." Says he, "I-d-a-h-o-e." "Oh!" says I, "Idaho." "Yes," says he, "Hide a hoe."

## MARKET REVIEW.

### Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 13, 1872.

BREAD—There has been a fair demand for local consumption and the interior, with a good export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 8c; Boston do, 6 1/2c; Butter do, 6 1/2c; Cream do, 8c; Graham do, 7c; Pimento do, 6 1/2c; Soda do, first class, 6c, and second class, 4 1/2c; Santa Clara do, 8c; Sugar do, 7 1/2c; Water do, 6 1/2c; Oyster do, 7c; Milk Biscuit, 8c; Wine do, 8c; Seed Cake, 10c; La Grand or Overland, 8c; Jenny Lind, extra, 8 1/2c; Ginger Cake, 8 1/2c; Ginger Snaps, 12 1/2c; Congress Cakes, 25c; Wafer Biscuit, 8c; Pilot Bread, first class, 5c, and second class, 4 1/2c; Saloon Pilot, 6c; Ship Biscuit, 3 1/2c; Lemon do, 9c.

WHEAT—The market has been active, at advanced rates, during the past week. The receipts, however, are free. Sales aggregate 80,000 sbs fair to choice at \$1 5 1/2 @ 1 6 1/2, the latter price for choice (milling), for which the demand is limited. Quotable at the close at \$1 6 1/2 for shipping grades 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed yesterday at 12s 10d @ 13s—an advance of 3d per cent since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has continued firm, with a good export demand, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 10,000 sbs new at \$1 10 @ 15 1/2 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

OATS—The demand has ruled fair, at steady rates, during the past week. About 4000 sbs ordinary to choice sold at \$1 55 @ 75 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

HAY—The receipts have been free during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at \$9 @ 16 for ordinary to choice per ton.

STRAW—Quotable at \$9 @ 7 1/2 per ton for cargo lots.

CORN—We quote jobbing rates at \$1 7 1/2 @ 85 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—Quotable at \$3 22 1/2 75 lbs 100 lbs.

BEANS—Market firm, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, 85; Butter and small White, 84; Peas, 81 1/2; Pink, 86 1/2 100 lbs.

POTATOES—The receipts have been liberal, with a fair demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at \$1 50 @ 75; Carolina, \$1 12 1/2 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quotable at \$1 25 @ 30 100 lbs.

RYE—Quotable at \$1 90 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at \$1 75 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 4 1/2c; Flax, 3c; and Mustard, 2 3/4c 100 lbs.

HIDES—Market quiet. Sales of 1540 California dry, usual selection, at 17 @ 17 1/2c—choice, 18c; 1470 salted at 8 3/4c 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Market weak at 8 3/8c 100 lbs.

WOOL—The market shows no improvement in prices, with a slightly improved demand, however, since our last weekly review. Sales include 200,000 lbs, mostly Fall, at current rates. We understand that 60,000 lbs Spring were sold this week at a very low figure, which is included in the above amount. We quote burry at 11 @ 13c; non-burry, 14 @ 18c. Quotations for Spring at the close are largely nominal.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green fruits as follows: Apples, 60 @ \$1 50 box; Limes, \$15 1/2 M; Oranberries, 50c per gallon; Cherries, @ 18c 100 lbs; Gooseberries, @ 60c 100 lbs; Apricots, 5 @ 60c 100 lbs; Currants, 7 @ 80c 100 lbs; Raspberries, 15c 100 lbs; Peas, 40c @ \$2 1/2 box; Plums, 3 @ 10c 100 lbs; Figs, 3 @ 50c 100 lbs; Peaches, \$1 @ 100 bblt, \$1 @ 1 75 box; Blackberries, 8c 100c; Waterberries, 15c 100c; Cantaloupes, 8 @ 10c each; Watermelons, 7 @ 15c each; Grapes, \$1 @ 1 50 box, 2 @ 60c 100 lbs; Nectarines, \$1 @ 1 50 box; Bananas, \$2 50 @ 3 50 bunch; Strawberries, 3 @ 60c chest; Quinces, 75c @ \$1 1/2 box; Australian Lemons, 3 @ 100c; Oranges, 35c @ 40c M.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is in fair supply at quotations. Eggs steady. Cheese remains firm. We quote:

BUTTER—California fresh roll, 40 @ 45c; Irish, 20 @ 25c; Eastern Irish, 18 @ 22 1/2c.

CHEESE—California, 11 @ 13 1/2c; Eastern, 14 @ 17c.

EGGS—California, 5 @ 60c; dozen; Eastern, 27 1/2 @ 32 1/2c.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

HAMS—California, 14 @ 15c 100 lbs; Oregon, none in market; Eastern do, firm, 18 @ 20c.

BACON—California, 12 1/2 @ 14c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14 @ 15c; do, clear, 12 @ 13c.

LARD—California, 12 @ 13c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tons, 11 1/2 @ 12c; do in cases, 13 @ 13 1/2c; do in kegs, 12 @ 12 1/2c.

FRESH MEATS—The market has continued firm without material change in prices since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—For first quality, 7 @ 8c; second do 5 @ 6c; third do 4 @ 5c 100 lbs.

VEAL—At 10 @ 12 1/2c 100 lbs.

MUTTON—At 7c 100 lbs.

LAMB—9c 100 lbs.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8 @ 9c; on foot, grain-fed, 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2c 100 lbs.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies have been free with a light demand at a decline in rates since our last weekly review.

FOWLS—Hens, large, 87 50 @ 85; Spring Chickens, 83 75 @ 80; Roosters, 85 50 @ 85 dozen.

DUCKS—Tame at 87 @ 85 dozen.

GESE—Tame at \$1 20 @ 15 1/2 dozen.

TURKEYS—Alive, 18 @ 20c; dressed, 22 @ 23c 100 lbs.

HARE—83 @ 85 50 lbs dozen.

### Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 87c @ \$1 each.

CHICKENS—Large, 75c @ 87c each.

DUCKS—Tame, \$1 each.

HARE—87c each.

RABBITS—16c each.

PIGEONS—Tame, \$2 50 @ 3 dozen.

GESE—Tame, \$1 50 @ 2 each.

TURKEYS—25 @ 30c 100 lbs.

RNIPE—82 50 @ 85 dozen.

### SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average low water; when the time in the A. M. column is followed by P., it is after noon, and when in their M. column by A., it is forenoon.

| September | HIGH WATER. |       |       |       | LOW WATER. |       |       |       |
|-----------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|           | A. M.       |       | P. M. |       | A. M.      |       | P. M. |       |
| Time.     | Hgt.        | Time. | Hgt.  | Time. | Hgt.       | Time. | Hgt.  | Time. |
| A. M.     | Ft.         | A. M. | Ft.   | P. M. | Ft.        | A. M. | Ft.   | P. M. |
| 14....    | 11 13       | 4 1/2 | 9 45  | 5 3   | 3 1        | 1 1/2 | 3 39  | 2 8   |
| 15....    | 11 53       | 4 6   | 10 45 | 5 3   | 4 27       | 1 1/2 | 4 33  | 2 3   |
| 16....    | 12 23       | 4 9   | 11 30 | 5 1   | 5 04       | 1 1/2 | 5 22  | 1 7   |
| 17....    | .....       | ..... | 0 50  | 5 2   | 5 37       | 1 1/2 | 6 05  | 1 2   |
| 18....    | 0 14        | 4 9   | 1 13  | 5 4   | 6 09       | 1 1/2 | 6 48  | 0 7   |
| 19....    | 1 12        | 4 6   | 1 41  | 5 5   | 6 44       | 1 1/2 | 7 23  | 0 4   |
| 20....    | 1 56        | 4 4   | 2 08  | 5 6   | 7 17       | 1 1/2 | 8 20  | 0 4   |

SUN—September 14.

Sun rises.....5 46 | Sun sets.....6 06

## Railroads.

### C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, August 26th, 1872.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

### LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. Atlantic Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville and Redding, Oxfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

8.00 A. M. Excursion Boat (Sundays only) from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Special Train of S. F. and N. P. R. R. for Cloverdale and intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7.00 P. M.

2.00 P. M. Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

2.00 P. M. Steamer Antelope (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Donahue with Trains of S. F. and North Pacific Railroad.

3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

4.00 P. M. Passenger Train for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train (Through Freight and Accommodation).

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.00, 8.10, 9.20, 10.10, and 11.20 A. M., 12.10, 1.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, 6.30, 8.15, 9.20 and 11.30 P. M. (9.20, 11.20 and 3.00 to Oakland only.)  
Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), 5.30, 6.40, 7.50, 9.00 and 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 2.40, 4.55, 6.10, 7.55 and 10.10 P. M.  
Leave Oakland, 5.40, 6.50, 8.00, 9.10, 10.00, and 11.10 A. M., 12.00, 1.40, 2.50, 3.50, 5.05, 6.20, 8.05 and 10.30 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.20, 9.00 and 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.50 P. M. (7.20, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)  
Leave Hayward (for San Francisco), 5.45, 7.00 and 10.45 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.  
Leave Fruit Vale, 5.40, 7.45, 9.00 and 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 4.05, and 5.50 P. M.

\* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.  
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent. au27

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

| TRAINS SOUTH.        | Through Train. | San Jose Only. | San Jose Only. |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Leave—               |                |                |                |
| San Francisco.....   | 8:10 A. M.     | 8:20 P. M.     | 4:40 P. M.     |
| San Jose.....Arrive  | 10:30 A. M.    | 5:40 P. M.     | 7:00 P. M.     |
| Gilroy.....Arrive    | 11:55 A. M.    | .....          | .....          |
| Hollister.....Arrive | 1:25 P. M.     | .....          | .....          |
| Pajaro.....Arrive    | 1:25 P. M.     | .....          | .....          |

| TRAINS NORTH.                | San Jose Only. | San Jose Only. | Through Train. |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Leave—                       |                |                |                |
| Pajaro.....                  | .....          | .....          | 12:35 P. M.    |
| Hollister.....               | .....          | .....          | 1:00 P. M.     |
| Gilroy.....                  | .....          | .....          | 2:30 P. M.     |
| San Jose.....                | 6:30 A. M.     | 7:50 A. M.     | 3:20 P. M.     |
| Arrive at San Francisco..... | 8:50 A. M.     | 10:10 A. M.    | 5:50 P. M.     |

\* Leaves at 2:30 P. M. SATURDAYS.  
† Sundays excepted.

An Extra Train